

Seebert Lane Colored School  
Name of Property  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Pocahontas County, West Virginia  
County and State



1053

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Seebert Lane Colored School (Preferred)  
other names/site number Pleasant Green School, Hillsboro School

2. Location

street & number Seebert Rd., SE of jct. U.S. 219  
city or town Seebert  
state West Virginia code WV county Pocahontas code 075 zip code 24946

N/A	not for publication
x	vicinity

3 State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide x local

*Susan M. Pierce*  
Signature of certifying official Title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 10/18/12

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

   entered in the National Register    determined eligible for the National Register

   determined not eligible for the National Register    removed from the National Register

   Other (explain):

*John Edson W. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 12.12.12

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/school

Social/civic

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other/gable-front

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Wood

roof: Metal

other: brick

**Narrative Description**  
See Continuation Sheets

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### Location and Setting

The Seebert Lane Colored School is located on a corner lot at the junction of U.S. Route 219 and County Route 27, also known as Seebert Road. The property is located on the north side of County Route 27 with the school situated toward the southeast end of the lot, facing southwest. The lot is four-tenths of an acre, 210 feet wide by 86 feet deep. The school sits slightly above the roadbed on a flat terrace. A large down-sloping lawn extends west toward U.S. Route 219. The lot is level to the rear. A short gravel entrance drive extends from County Route 27 to the front of the school. Some of the gravel extends to the east of the school for parking. Two outbuildings, a contributing fuel shed and a noncontributing privy, are situated to the rear of the school. The grounds are marked by a modern wood rail fence along the northeast elevation, a modern wire fence on the southeast side, County Route 27 on the southwest side, and US Route 219 on the northwest side. There are trees and shrubbery around the perimeter of the property. The school is in a rural area, surrounded by farms and dwellings. (Photo No. 1)

### Description

*Seebert Lane Colored School*

*ca. 1898*

*contributing building*

The Seebert Lane Colored School is a one-story, front gable school building measuring 24' 4" x 40' 4" with a centered porch and cupola and a symmetrical facade. The frame building is supported by concrete piers and is protected by clapboard siding and a modern, standing-seam metal roof.

The small porch has a modern wood deck and steps and is covered by a hipped roof (Photos 2 and 7). The roof is supported by two simple, rounded columns. The entrance door, a simple four-panel door, is recessed. To either side of the porch is a one-over-one, double-hung sash window with simple, flat hood. An arched, louvered vent with pediment is centered above the porch (Photo 5). A simple architectural feature of the building is the partial cornice return with curved edge and frieze boards (Photo 6). The cupola, centered on the roof ridge above the porch has a rectangular louvered vent on each side and a spire (Photos 2 and 4). A small, brick chimney rises from the roofline behind the cupola. Each side elevation has four equally-spaced, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and a smaller similar window towards the front corner of the elevation (Photos 2 and 3). The rear of the building has no fenestration or architectural detail, with the exception of the cornice returns (Photo 4).

The school is entered directly into the classroom. Inside, the entry door is flanked by cloak rooms. These rooms, situated in the south and west corners, are entered through doorways with four-panel doors with natural finish. The main room has a slate blackboard with simple wood trim extending across most of the rear (northeast) wall. In the center of the room is a modern blower for an oil furnace with a metal flue pipe leading up to the exterior chimney. The stove and flue are in the original location of prior heating sources (Photo 8). The oak floors in the main room and the cloakrooms are tongue-and-groove (Photo 10). There is simple, natural-finish pine woodwork around the doors and windows (Photos 8 and 11). The ceiling and walls throughout are sawn lathe plaster (Photo 9). Wood wainscoting reaches to the bottom of the windowsills (Photo 9). The room is lighted by four porcelain fixtures mounted directly to the ceiling with bare bulbs without shades. There are several wood benches and original desks from various time periods. (Photo No. 8-11)

*Fuel Shed*

*ca. 1898*

*contributing building*

The fuel shed (Photo 12), located behind the schoolhouse along the northeast lot line, was constructed at the same time of the school. It has a modern metal shed roof, exposed rafter tails, painted German siding, and pier foundation. The main elevation (southwest) includes a single door on hinges for wood delivery and an opening near the roof for coal delivery. The door is made from vertical narrow wood boards.

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*Privy* *ca. 1933, relocated ca. 1980* *non-contributing building*

The privy (Photo 12), located next to the fuel shed is a wooden building with shed roof relocated to the school grounds ca. 1980 from the Little Levels United Methodist Church lot in Little Levels, West Virginia. It has a modern metal roof, painted vertical board siding, and pier foundation. It is considered non-contributing since it is not historically associated with the Seebert Lane Colored School.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Education

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1898 - 1954

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Jordan, Robert Samuel - builder

**Narrative Statement of Significance:**

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### Statement of Significance

The Seebert Lane Colored School is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under *Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage* as a significant relic symbolizing the African American history of Pocahontas County during segregation. It is also eligible under *Criterion A: Education* for the important role it played in the education of the county's black youth. The school served the local African American community from the time it was constructed, ca. 1898, until desegregation in 1954 when the Brown vs. Board of Education ruling mandated integration. The period of significance reflects these dates.

### General History

The first white settlers to the Pocahontas County area arrived in 1749. However, settlement was slow throughout the following decades due to the threat of attacks by Native Americans. By the turn of the century the population began to grow. In 1821 the Virginia General Assembly created Pocahontas County. By 1830 the US Census recorded 2,542 residents in the county, including 244 African Americans.

While most African Americans arrived in the region as slaves, a few were free and some were given their freedom, usually at the death of their owner and so stated in a will. The 1830 Census recorded 17 free blacks and the 1840 Census recorded 19. Documented cases include Benjamin Warwick, freed by Jacob Warwick's 1818 will for saving his life.<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth E. Rhodes, freed by the will of Martin Dilly in 1852, and John Wesley, freed by Adam Arbogast upon his death in 1852. Other free blacks prior to the Civil War included Abraham Freeman and John Lewis.

When the new state of West Virginia was formed in June 1863, Pocahontas County fell within its boundaries. Slavery, however, was not completely abolished in the new state until the ratification of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1865 at the end of the Civil War. After this, several additional African American families moved into the county. Some included Henry Brown (ca. 1865), James Jackson (1867), Harry McDowell (1868), Joseph Wilson (1873), James Harris (1877), J. Madison Boggs (1882), and Henry Woodford (1885), as well as the Wheeler and Knight families.

As industries grew in the decades following the war, new opportunities arose. In West Virginia, coal mining became one of the primary industries with African Americans making up approximately twenty percent of the state's miners. In Pocahontas County, however, timbering was the primary industry, spurred first by the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway to nearby Greenbrier County in 1869 and then its completion to Marlinton and Cass in Pocahontas County in 1900. Many of the first African Americans to arrive in large numbers came as part of the crews constructing the rail lines in the last decades of the nineteenth century.<sup>2</sup> Others arrived in Pocahontas County to work in the timber industry and tanneries. The West Virginia Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Denmar, and agriculture, to a lesser extent, also drew black residents to the county.

Segregation forced the newly arriving black population to establish their own churches and attend separate schools. Schools and churches exercised a strong influence on the communities. Schoolhouses were gathering spots and were often used for social activities in addition to their educational purposes. Sometimes they also served as the community's church.

<sup>1</sup> William T. Price, *Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County West Virginia* (Price Brothers, 1901; reprint, Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1990), 608 (page references are to reprint edition).

<sup>2</sup> Kolby W. Bilal, "African American Industrial Migration," in *Encyclopedia of Appalachia*, ed. Rudy Abramson and Jean Haskell (Knoxville, The University of Tennessee Press, 2006), 293. And, William P. McNeel, "Pocahontas County," in *West Virginia Encyclopedia*, ed. Ken Sullivan (Charleston, W.Va.: The West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006), 570-571.

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### Education

The system of public education in Pocahontas County was very basic, even for white children. Although there had been state legislative attempts to establish a public system in 1796, 1809, and 1818, none were particularly successful. In 1821, the year Pocahontas County was established, there was another attempt to set up a system of free schools. These legislative efforts were for white children only; African Americans were excluded in all instances. In reality, there was no organized public education prior to 1865 in Pocahontas County. Education was based primarily on the parents' interest in making arrangements for their children's educations. Schooling was done at home, through privately paid teachers, or in private schools. There was no free public education. That would change, however, with the formation of the new State of West Virginia in June 1863. The new state's constitution required a thorough and efficient system of free schools. To carry out this mandate of the constitution, the Legislature passed an Act (December 1863) providing for the establishment of a system of free schools. However, there is no evidence of public education activity in Pocahontas County during the Civil War. In fact, the county did not come under the control of West Virginia until after the end of the Civil War.

The 1863 state-wide legislature that established free schools in West Virginia made the various districts in a county the basic unit of administration and control. Each district had a Board of Education which was charged with establishing sufficient schools, employing teachers, setting salaries, determining subjects to be taught, being responsible for school funds, and making annual reports. The 1863 law also provided for the funding of these free schools from state revenue as well as empowering local school boards to levy property taxes. A school term of 6 months was originally required, but the term was reduced to four months due to insufficient monies.<sup>3</sup>

However, this legislation did not extend public education to African American children. It was not until 1866 that a law was passed which provided for the establishment of public schools for African Americans between the ages of six and twenty-one. An average attendance of sixteen students had to be maintained for a school to remain open. The number of students was amended to fifteen in 1867 and then to ten in 1899. Another source indicated that a school was required only when the number went over thirty in a district.<sup>4</sup>

After public schooling was mandated in 1863, school houses were built throughout the county. Many serving the small communities were one-room buildings that have largely disappeared. The new school houses were usually log or frame buildings, and often also served as a meeting place for a community's civic and social activities. In the past, schooling had been conducted in private homes, private schools, granaries, or some commercial building.

It is not clear how many schools there were for the African American communities in Pocahontas County. During the time period from 1866, when African American education was mandated, to 1954, when integration was mandated, eight schools serving grades one through eight have been mentioned, although they may not have all been open simultaneously or continuously. They included Seebert Lane, Brownsburg, Greenbrier Hill in Marlinton, Hillsboro, Cass, Frank, Denmar, and Watoga. From at least 1908 to 1910 there were two schools in Brownsburg. Discrepancies concerning the number of schools arise for several reasons. A school building may have been referred to by more than one name. A school's name may have referred to two different schools or a school may have served two different groups of students during certain set months. Furthermore, a school may have been open only intermittently, records may have been lost, or the "colored" distinction may have been dropped from a school's name. Over the years, the Seebert Lane Colored School has also been known as the Hillsboro Colored School, Seebert Lane School, and Pleasant Green School.

<sup>3</sup> *History of Pocahontas County, West Virginia 1981*. (Marlinton: W.Va.: Pocahontas County Historical Society, 1981), p. 114.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 114. And, <http://www.wvculture.org/history/africanamericans/woodsoncarter02.html>.

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The Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Schools provided figures on total school populations and actual enrollments by sex and race, attendance records, revenues allotted to teachers and building funds, and various expenses. The Pocahontas County report for school year 1865-66 indicates one school building owned by the county and 463 males and 425 females between the ages of 6 and 21 residing in Pocahontas County. Once mandated, school growth was rapid. The following school year there were ten schools with 153 white male and 127 white female students out of 1,239 school-age children living in the county. No black schools were listed for the reported 88 school-aged black children.

By the 1867-68 school year, there were 24 documented schools. There were 30 by the 1868-69 school year, one of which was the first mandated school for African American children in the county. It was located in the Union District. The 1869-70 school year records note 32 schools with 26 male teachers and 5 female teachers teaching an average of 3.4 months. Expenses were recorded at \$3,022.40 which included \$50 in salary and \$6.34 in other expenses for the one African American school.

In 1872 the West Virginia Constitution established that "white and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school" and thus the system of educating black and white children in separate schools continued. During the 1874-75 school year there were 44 schools with 968 white and 18 black students enrolled even though population records indicate there were 1,360 white school-aged children and 71 black school-aged children living in the county. Attendance, which was not yet compulsory, averaged 667 white and 7 African American students. There were 38 male teachers, 4 of whom were African American, and 20 females. After 1875, additional schools were opened for African American children. These schools were in the Little Levels, Edray, and Huntersville Districts before 1900. The school system continued to grow. By 1890 there were 72 schools including three for black students.

In November 1896, the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the segregated system in its *Martin v. Board of Education* decision which involved Thomas Martin and the Morgan County Board of Education. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in May 1896 further entrenched the notion of segregated public education through its separate but equal doctrine and the rights of states to impose racial segregation in public schools. "Equal" was never really achieved, but "separate" was and infiltrated all aspects of life. Black children continued to be educated at separate schools.

By the early 1900s, the public elementary level education system was well established in Pocahontas County. However, high school was not offered. For that, students had to leave the county or attend one of the several private schools which had opened in Pocahontas County in the late nineteenth century. There was no provision in the area at this time for African American students to obtain a high school education. Their education was limited to grades one through eight. If an African American student wished to pursue a high school education, they had to travel in order to attend Riverside High School in Elkins in Randolph County. Riverside High School served African American children from 1906 to 1954.

In the 1939-40 school year, the Board of Education report listed seven operating African American schools including Brownsburg, Cass, Denmar, Frank, Greenbrier Hill, Hillsboro, and Watoga. It was not until the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision by the U.S. Supreme Court that the 1896 decision was overturned. This led to the integration of public schools and the ensuing civil rights movement to eliminate segregation and discrimination.<sup>5</sup> Following this decision, black schools were eventually abandoned as students relocated to the previously all-white schools. The only surviving African American school buildings are Brownsburg (c.1923), Greenbrier Hill (ca. 1917), and Seebert Lane (ca. 1898).

<sup>5</sup> Douglas C. Smith "A West Virginia Dilemma: *Martin v. Board of Education*, 1896" in *West Virginia History* Volume 40, Number 2 (Winter 1979), pp. 158-163. Accessed August 31, 2012, [www.wvculture.org/history/journal\\_wvh/wwh40-6.html](http://www.wvculture.org/history/journal_wvh/wwh40-6.html).



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On February 3, 1876 William L. McNeel sold a small plot of land to the District 4 Board of Education for \$50 to "erect a house to be used as a School house or house of worship for the coloured [sic] people of the neighborhood." The deed further stated, "should it fail to be used for the purpose above stated then the title to said lot of land to revert to the said party of the first." Robert Samuel Jordan built the Seebert Lane Colored School ca. 1898. It was the second African American school serving the area. The first (known variously as Pleasant Green, Seebert Lane, and Hillsboro Colored Schools) was constructed ca. 1868 and was demolished in 1888 to make way for the construction of the Pleasant Green Church. The first teacher at the new school was listed only as "Grant." Those who followed included Ward Renick, "Taylor," Otis Taylor, Arthur Seams, Ed Bolding, Rebecca Peck, J.E. Banks, W.A. Bolden, and Jessie Mitchell.<sup>6</sup>

There is no reliable date for when the building stopped operating as a school, though it likely coincided with desegregation in 1954. Though oral history indicates that it closed in 1955, it could have been as late as 1964 when, on March 24, a quitclaim deed transferred the land and buildings from the Board of Education of the County of Pocahontas (successor to the Board of Education of District No. 4) to Steptoe Washington, Robert Bolden, Lee Stewart, Willis Tibbs, and Louis Lee, Trustees of the Pleasant Green Methodist Episcopal Church of Seebert, West Virginia. The deed stated that since the Board of Education no longer needed the land and buildings for school purposes, and since "the colored people of the neighborhood are organized into a church named the Pleasant Green Methodist Episcopal Church," the Board of Education unanimously approved at its regular meeting on May 19, 1964, to convey the "Hillsboro Colored School or Seebert Lane School and the land to the party of the second part herein by a quitclaim deed." This transfer was in keeping with the original deed which stipulated use of the land for a school house or house of worship for the colored people of the neighborhood. The church is situated a short distance away.

### Summary

Seebert Lane Colored School evokes the evolution of public education in rural and small town communities from the days of segregation to the 1954 desegregation mandated by federal law. It is significant for the role it played in educating the local black youth from the late nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. It is one of the few remaining representatives in Pocahontas County of the time when public schooling was successfully introduced to West Virginia. Many of these original school buildings are gone due to fire, deterioration, abandonment, or consolidation with other schools. The Seebert Lane Colored School is the oldest of the remaining three African American schools in Pocahontas County and the only gable-front type example. The other two extant schools have hip roofs and date to ca. 1920. The latter are in modified condition and have been vacant for a number of years.

In 1921, the children of Seebert Lane Colored School were photo documented by Lewis W. Hine as part of his work with the National Child Labor Committee (NCLC). Though Hine was first commissioned to document child labor in American industry, he later turned his attention to rural agriculture and education.<sup>7</sup> His collection includes three of Seebert Lane School including one of a group of students standing outside the building (Photo 13). The building has undergone minimal alterations since photo-documented at that time, during the period of significance. It retains all seven aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

<sup>6</sup> *The Black Community in Pocahontas County*. Unpublished manuscript sponsored by a grant from the West Virginia Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy. Fall. 1976. Page

<sup>7</sup> National Child Labor Committee. The Lewis Hine Awards. <http://www.nationalchildlabor.org>

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

See continuation sheets

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
 Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acres of Property** Less than one acre

### UTM References

Hillsboro, WVA Quadrangle. Datum 83.

<u>17</u>	<u>570637</u>	<u>4222357</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description

The property is a rectangular lot that extends 210 feet along the north side of County Route 27/Seebert Road, and 86 feet along the west side of U.S. Route 219. Fence lines mark the other two legs of the property. The boundary encompasses the original lot deeded by William L. McNeel to the Board of Education as recorded in the Pocahontas County Courthouse Records; Deed Book 16, page 9. This deed is dated February 3, 1876.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary follows the property line of the original plot of land deeded for use as a school for African American children. The three buildings and lawn area are all encompassed within the boundary.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jean Boger/Susan Critchley  
 organization Michael Gioulis Historic Preservation Consultant, Inc. date July 1, 2012  
 street & number 614 Main Street telephone 304-765-5716  
 city or town Sutton state WV zip code 26601  
 e-mail jean@michaelgioulis.com

## Photographs:

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West Virginia Division of Culture and History. *A West Virginia Dilemma: Martin v. Board of Education, 1896 by Douglas C. Smith*. [www.wvculture.org/history/journal\\_wvh/wvh40-6.html](http://www.wvculture.org/history/journal_wvh/wvh40-6.html). Accessed January 2012.



Seebert Lane Colored School  
Name of Property

Pocahontas County, West Virginia  
County and State

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number     photos     Page     13    

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Photographs

Name of Property: Seebert Lane Colored School  
City or Vicinity: Seebert vicinity  
County: Pocahontas  
State: West Virginia  
Photographer: Mike Gioulis, Jean Boger, Susan Critchley  
Date Photographed: Winter 2011/2012  
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 13      Front, south, and side, east, elevations looking northwest. Showing lot.
- 2 of 13      Front, south, and side, east, elevations looking northwest. Showing lot.
- 3 of 13      Front, south, and side, west, elevations looking northeast.
- 4 of 13      Side, east, and rear, north, elevations looking north.
- 5 of 13      Louver detail in gable end.
- 6 of 13      Primary cornice and corner board detail.
- 7 of 13      Front, south, elevation showing entrance, looking northeast.
- 8 of 13      Interior, classroom detail.
- 9 of 13      Cloakroom detail showing wainscoting, original desk and window trim.
- 10 of 13     Flooring detail.
- 11 of 13     Interior door detail.
- 12 of 13     Outbuildings looking northeast.
- 13 of 13     Lewis Hine photograph

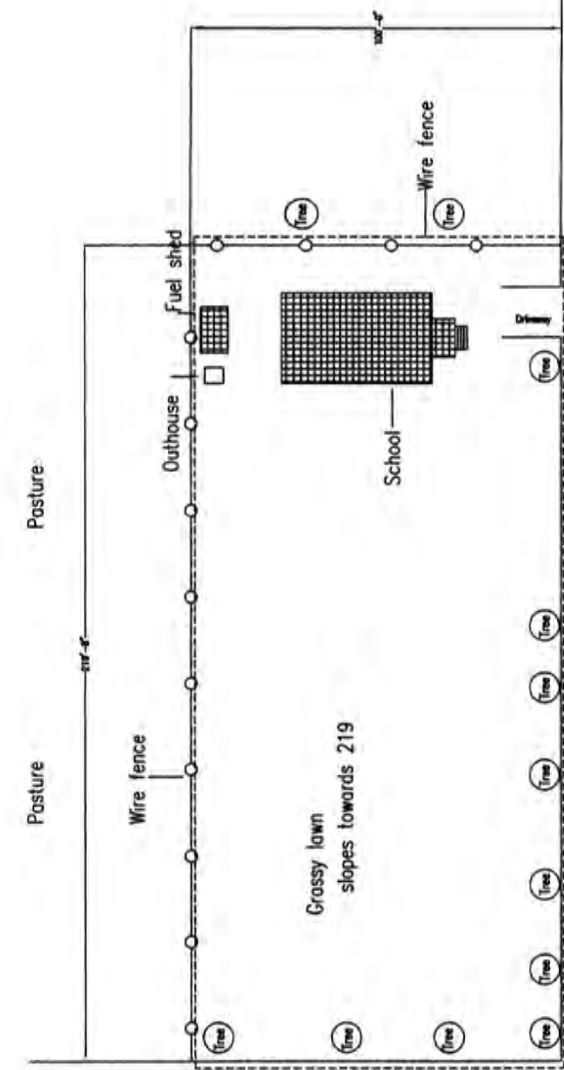
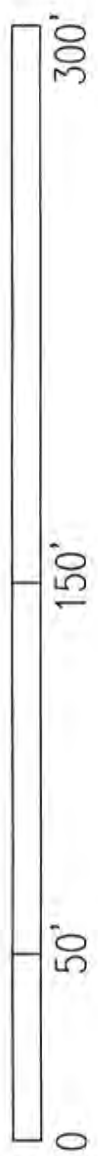
Date  
MAY 2012

MICHAEL GIOULLIS  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT  
614 MAIN STREET  
SUTTON, WV 26601  
(304) 765-5716

SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WVA

DWG.  
1 OF 4

SCALE:





US ROUTE 219

SEEBERT LANE/COUNTY ROUTE 27

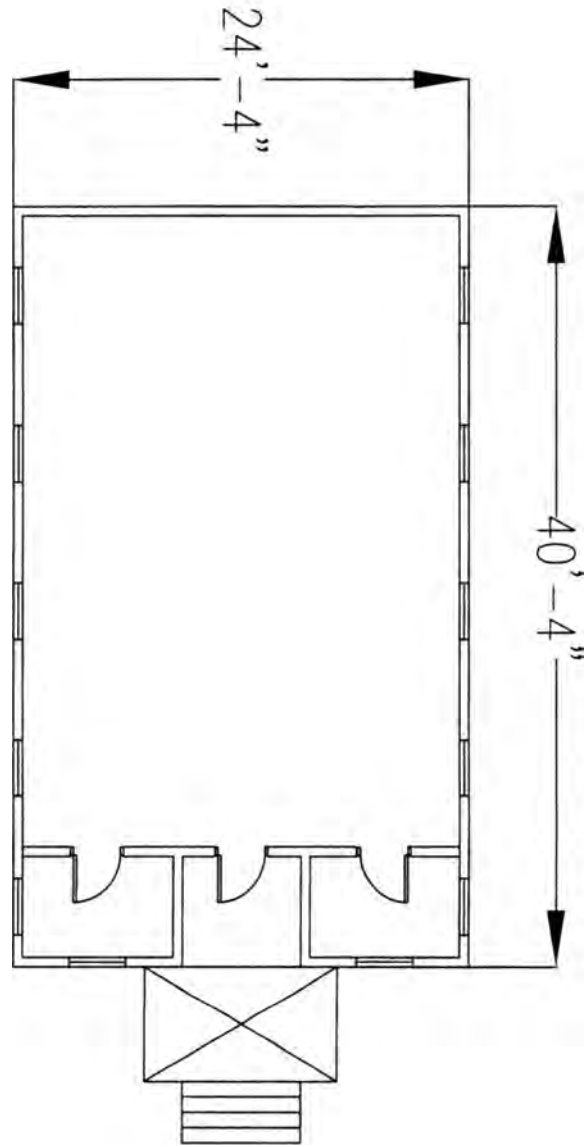
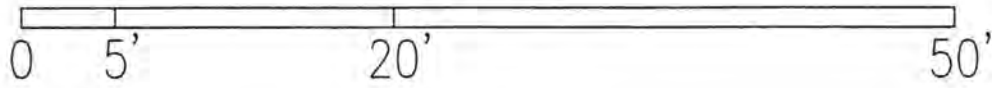
US ROUTE 219

KEY:

-  = Contributing building
-  = Nomination boundaries

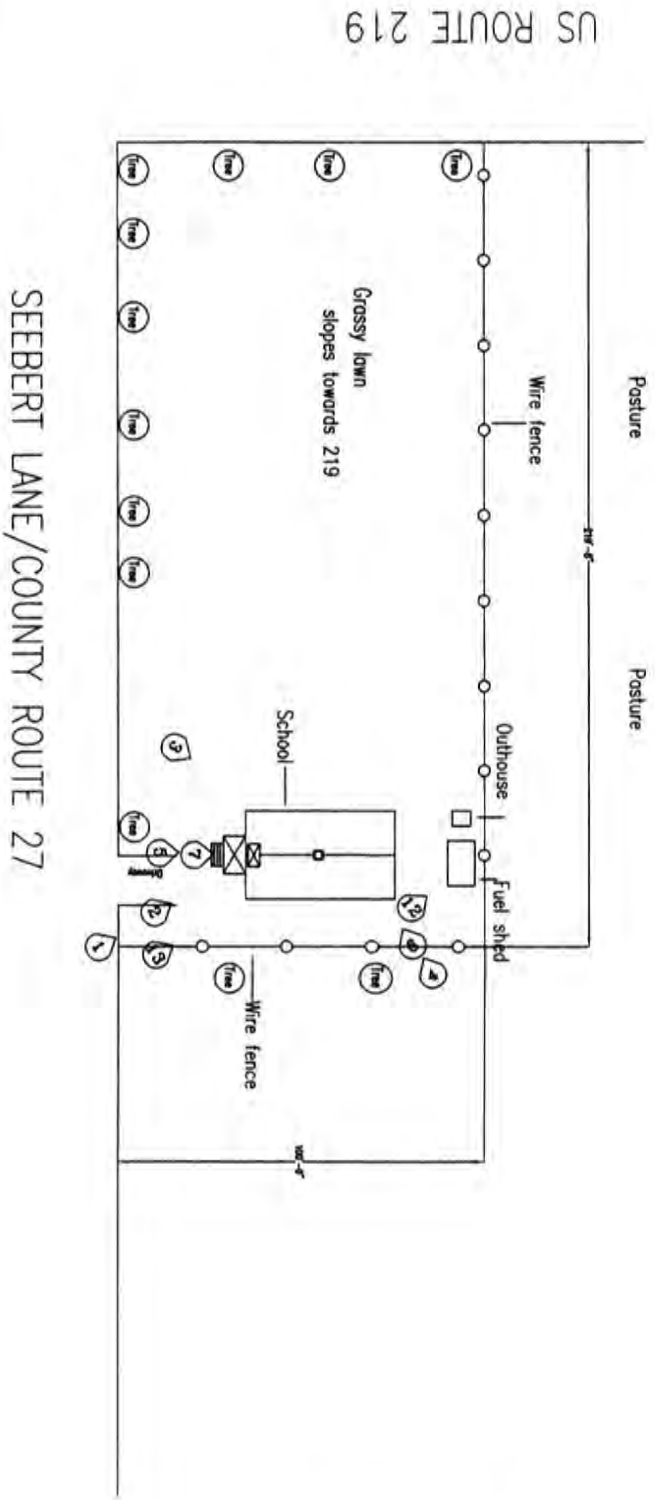
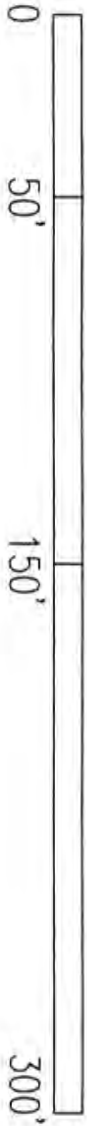
SITE PLAN

Scale:



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE:



US ROUTE 219

SEEBERT LANE/COUNTY ROUTE 27

PHOTO LOG

SITE PLAN

Date  
MAY 2012

MICHAEL GIOULIS  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT  
614 MAIN STREET  
SUTTON, WV 26601  
(304) 765-5716

SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WVA

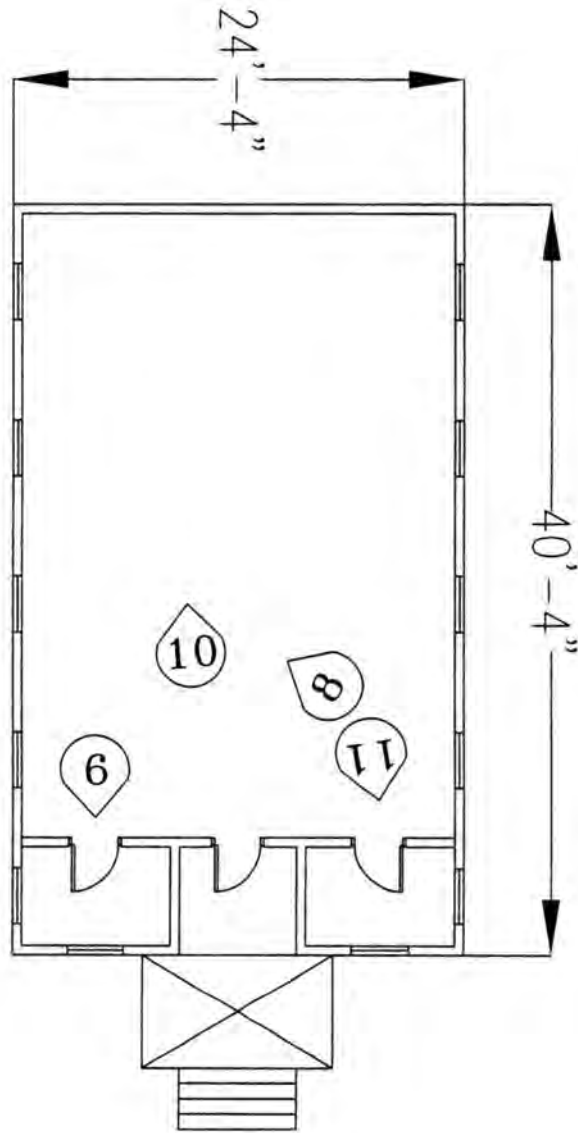
DWG.  
3 OF 4



Scale:



PHOTO LOG



FLOOR PLAN

DWG:  
4 OF 4

SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WVA

MICHAEL GIOULIS  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT  
614 MAIN STREET  
SUTTON, WV 26601  
(304) 765-5716

Date  
MAY 2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Seebert Lane Colored School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WEST VIRGINIA, Pocahontas

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/12      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/27/12  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/12/12      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/12/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001053

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    12.12.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV

GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER 2012

SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV

FRONT & SIDE ELEVATIONS

LOOKING NW

PHOTO 1 OF 13





SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL  
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV  
GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER, 2012  
SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV  
FRONT, S, & SIDE, E, ELEVATIONS  
LOOKING NW  
PHOTO 2 OF 13



SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV

GIOLIS FIRM | WINTER, 2012

SHPO | CHARLESTON, WV

FRONT, S, E, SIDE, W, ELEVATIONS

LOOKING NE.

PHOTO 3 OF 13





SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WY

GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER, 2012

SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV

SIDE, E, & REAR, N, ELEVATIONS

LOOKING NORTH

PHOTO 4 OF 13



SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL  
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV  
GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER 2012  
SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV  
LOUYER DETAIL IN GABLE END  
PHOTO 5 OF 13



SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL  
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV  
GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER 2012  
SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV  
PRIMARY CORNICE & CORNER  
BOARD DETAIL.

PHOTO 6 OF 13





Little Levels  
Clothing Center

SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV

GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER 2012

SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV

FRONT, S. ELEVATION SHOWING

ENTRANCE, LOOKING NE

PHOTO 7 OF 13



SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV

GIOLIS FIRM | WINTER, 2012

SHPO | CHARLESTON, WV

INTERIOR, CLASSROOM DETAIL

PHOTO 8 OF 13





SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV

GIOLIS FIRM | WINTER, 2012

SHPO | CHARLESTON, WV

CLOAKROOM DETAIL SHOWING

WAINSCOTING, ORIGINAL DESK &

WINDOW TRIM.

PHOTO 9 OF 13



SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV

GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER, 2012

SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV

FLOORING DETAIL

PHOTO 10 OF 13



SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WY

GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER, 2012

SHPO / CHARLESTON, WY

INTERIOR DOOR DETAIL

PHOTO 11 OF 13





SEEBERT LANE COLORED SCHOOL  
POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV  
GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER 2012  
SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV  
OUTBUILDINGS LOOKING NE  
PHOTO 12 OF 13



[www.LewisLinePhotographs.com](http://www.LewisLinePhotographs.com)

SEEBERT LAINE COLORED SCHOOL

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WV

GIOLIS FIRM / WINTER, 2012

SHPO / CHARLESTON, WV

LEWIS HINE PHOTOGRAPH

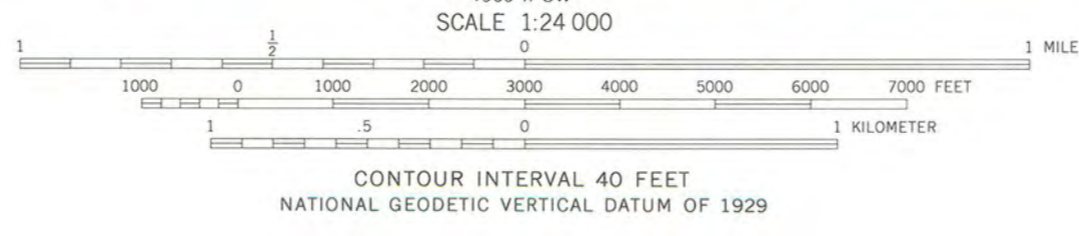
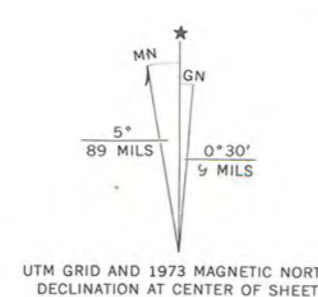
PHOTO 13 OF 13





SEEBERT LAKE  
COLORED SCHOOL  
POCAHONTAS  
COUNTY, WV  
17-570637-  
4222357  
DATUM 83

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1973. Field checked 1973  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: West Virginia coordinate  
system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum  
Map photoinspected 1979  
No major culture or drainage changes observed



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Hornish Land Services, Inc.  
186 Main Street  
Sutton, WV 26601  
(304) 765-7190

HILLSBORO, W. VA.  
NW/4 MARLINTON 15' QUADRANGLE  
N 30° 7.5' - W 80° 7.5' / 7.5  
PHOTOINSPECTED 1979  
1977  
AMS 4960 II NW—SERIES V854





**The Culture Center**  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.  
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

**Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner**

Phone 304.558.0220 • [www.wvculture.org](http://www.wvculture.org)  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer



October 18, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull  
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (eye) Street, NW  
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

For your review, we are submitting the following National Register of Historic Places registration forms:

1. Edgefield, Greenbrier County
2. Capon Chapel, Hampshire County
3. Old Pine Church, Hampshire County
4. Valley View, Hampshire County
5. Spencer Cemetery, Marshall County
6. Pleasant Green Methodist Episcopal Church, Pocahontas County
7. Seebert Lane Colored School, Pocahontas County

The enclosed nominations have been approved by the West Virginia Archives and History Commission in accordance with 36 CFR, Part 60. Should you have any questions please contact National Register Coordinator, Erin Riebe, at 304.558.0240.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan M. Pierce".

Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures